22nd October 1927]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 813 asked by Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 405 supra.]

Copy of letter from H. S. Shield, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore, L. Dis. No. 10425/27–*A*–1, *dated* 26*th August* 1927.

[Legislative Council—Question No. 137—Land Revenue—Tanjore taluk—Ambadumelagaram village—Enhancement of assessment on account of improved irrigation facilities—Report submitted.]

The source of irrigation for Ambadumelagaram village was originally a tank. The fields referred to in the question are S. Nos. 276, 286, 287 and 275. These and several others were classed as dry at settlement assessed at Rs 1–4–0 per acre and were cultivated with dry crops only. In fasli 1326 the Pillai vaikal was formed. This is a major irrigation channel branching directly from the Vennar and as a result of this improved irrigation almost all the dry lands were converted into wet. Prior to resettlement the portions of fields cultivated with wet crops with the water of the Pillai vaikal were charged water-rate at Rs. 4 per acre.

In fasli 1333 when the resettlement was introduced the fields in question except subdivisions 276–1 and 275–2 were classed as wet and assessed at Rs. 7–2–0 per acre. With Pillai vaikal as their source of irrigation, subdivisions 276–1 and 275–2 are classed as dry and assessed at Rs. 1–8–0 per acre and of these two, the former is now under wet cultivation, water charge being levied in addition to the dry assessment while the latter is still dry on ground with the dry assessment alone being collected.

It will thus be seen that it was only after the opening of the Pillai vaikal that certain of the lands in question were converted into wet and charged accordingly. The settlement authorities have classed the lands as wet as these had their source from the Pillai vaikal and had been cultivated with wet for about seven years prior to resettlement. There is no double charge and no provision for further irrigation sources.

Question No. 137 (*b*).—The Deputy Tahsildar after inspection reports that these fields are irrigated from the Pillai vaikal through a poramboke channel that passes close to them, the water being taken from field to field. Government are under no obligation to provide each field with a separate kanni.

Question No. 137 (*c*).—Does not arise in the face of the facts above.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 819 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd October 1927, page 408 supra.]

130 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the forest of the Kurnool district dead, dried and fallen branches and twigs are not collected or are not allowed to be collected as fuel;